THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1773. THE NUMBER 368.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

Continuation of the VOTES *and* PROCEEDINGS *of the* FREEHOLDERS *and other* INHABITANTS *of the town of Boſton.*

A LIST of INFRINGEMENTS *and* VIOLATIONS *of* RIGHTS.

WE cannot help thinking that an enumeration of ſome of the moſt open infringements of our rights will by every candid perſon be judged ſufficient to juſtify whatever meaſures have been already taken, or may be thought proper to be taken, in order to obtain a redreſs of the grievances under which we labour. Among many others, we humbly conceive that the following will not fail to excite the attention of all who conſider themſelves intereſted in the happineſs and freedom of mankind in general, and of this continent and province in particular.

Firſt, the Britiſh Parliament have aſſumed the powers of legiſlation for the coloniſts in all caſes whatſoever, without obtaining the conſent of the inhabitants, which is ever eſſentially neceſſary to the rightful eſtabliſhment of ſuch a legiſlative.

Secondly, they have exerted that aſſumed power, in raiſing a revenue in the colonies without their conſent; thereby depriving them of that right which every man has to keep his own earnings in his own hands until he ſhall, in perſon, or by his repreſentative, think fit to part with the whole, or any portion of it. This infringement is the more extraordinary when we conſider the laudable care which the Britiſh Houſe of Commons have taken to reſerve entirely and abſolutely to themſelves the powers of giving and granting money. They not only inſiſt on originating every money bill in their own Houſe, but will not even allow the Houſe of Lords to make an amendment in theſe bills; ſo tenacious are they of this privilege, ſo jealous of any infringement of the ſole and abſolute right the people have to diſpoſe of their own money. And what renders this infringement the more grievous is, that what of our earnings ſtill remains in our hands is, in a great meaſure, deprived of its value, ſo long as the Britiſh Parliament continue to claim and exerciſe this power of taxing us; for we cannot juſtly call that *our* property which *others* may, when they pleaſe, take away from us againſt our will.

In this reſpect we are treated with leſs decency and regard than the Romans ſhewed even to the provinces which they had conquered; *they* only determined upon the ſum which each ſhould furniſh, and left every province to raiſe it in the manner moſt eaſy and convenient to themſelves.

Thirdly, a number of new officers, unknown in the charter of this province, have been appointed to ſuperintend this revenue, whereas, by our charter, the Great and General Court or Aſſembly of this province has the ſole right of appointing all civil officers, excepting only ſuch officers, the election and conſtitution of whom is, in ſaid charter, expreſsly excepted; among whom theſe officers are not included.

Fourthly, theſe officers are by their commiſſions inveſted with powers altogether unconſtitutional, and entirely deſtructive to that ſecurity which we have a right to enjoy, and to the laſt degree dangerous, not only to our property, but to our lives; for the commiſſioners of his Majeſty's cuſtoms in America, or any three of them, are by their commiſſion empowered, "by writing under their hands and ſeals, to conſtitute and appoint inferior officers in all and ſingular the ports within the limits of their commiſſions. Each of theſe petty officers ſo made is entruſted with power more abſolute and arbitrary than ought to be lodged in the hands of any man or body of men whatſoever; for in the commiſſion aforementioned his Majeſty gives and grants unto his ſaid commiſſioners, or any three of them, and to all and every the collectors, deputy collectors, miniſters, ſervants, and all other officers ſerving and attending in all and every the ports and other places within the limits of their commiſſion, full power and authority, from time to time, at their or any of their wills and pleaſures, as well by night as by day, to enter and go on board any ſhip, boat, or other veſſel, riding, lying, or being within, or coming into, any port, harbour, creek, or haven, within the limits of their commiſſion; and alſo in the day time to go into any houſe, ſhop, cellar, or any other place, where any goods, wares, or merchandizes, lie concealed, or are *ſuſpected* to lie concealed, whereof the cuſtoms and other duties have not been, or ſhall not be, duly paid and truly ſatisfied, anſwered or paid unto the collectors, deputy collectors, miniſters, ſervants, and other officers reſpectively, or otherwiſe agreed for; and the ſaid houſe, ſhop, warehouſe, cellar, and other place, to ſearch and ſurvey, and all and every the boxes, trunks, cheſts, and packs, then and there found, to break open."

Thus our houſes, and even our bedchambers, are expoſed to be ranſacked, our boxes, trunks, and cheſts, broke open, ravaged, and plundered, by wretches, whom no prudent man would venture to employ even as menial ſervants, whenever they are pleaſed to ſay they *ſuſpect* there are in the houſe, wares, &c. for which the duties have not been paid. Flagrant inſtances of the wanton exerciſe of this power have frequently happened in this and other ſeaport towns. By this we are cut off from that domeſtic ſecurity which renders the lives of the moſt unhappy, in ſome meaſure, agreeable. Theſe officers may, under colour of law, and the cloak of a general warrant, break through the ſacred rights of the *domicil*, ranſack mens houſes, deſtroy their ſecurities, carry off their property, and, with little danger to themſelves, commit the moſt horrid murders.

And we complain of it as a further grievance that, notwithſtanding by the charter of this province, the Governor and the Great and General Court or Aſſembly of this province or territory, for the time being, ſhall have full power and authority, from time to time, to make, ordain, and eſtabliſh, all manner of wholeſome and reaſonable laws, orders, ſtatutes, and ordinances, directions, and inſtructions, and that if the ſame ſhall not within the term of three years after preſenting the ſame to his Majeſty in Privy Council be diſallowed, they ſhall be and continue in full force and effect, until the ſame ſhall be repealed by the Great and General Aſſembly of this province: Yet the Parliament of Great Britain have rendered, or attempted to render, null and void, a law of this province, made and paſſed in the reign of his late Majeſty George the Firſt, entituled "An act ſtating the fees of the cuſtomhouſe officers within this province," and by more dint of power, in violation of the charter aforeſaid, eſtabliſhed other and exorbitant fees for the ſame officers; any law of the province, to the contrary, notwithſtanding.

Fifthly, fleets and armies have been introduced to ſupport theſe unconſtitutional officers in collecting and managing this unconſtitutional revenue, and troops have been quartered in this metropolis for that purpoſe. Introducing and quartering ſtanding armies in a free country, in times of peace, without the conſent of the people, either by themſelves, or by their repreſentatives, is, and always has been, deemed a violation of their rights as freemen, and of the charter or compact made between the King of Great Britain and the people of this province, whereby all the rights of Britiſh ſubjects are confirmed to us.

Sixthly, the revenue ariſing from this tax unconſtitutionally laid, and committed to the management of perſons arbitrarily appointed and ſupported by an armed force quartered in a free city, has been in part applied to the moſt deſtructive purpoſes. It is abſolutely neceſſary in a mixed government, like that of this province, that a due proportion or balance of power ſhould be eſtabliſhed among the ſeveral branches of the legiſlative. Our anceſtors received from King William and Queen Mary a charter, by which it was underſtood by both parties, in the contract, that ſuch a proportion or balance was fixed, and therefore every thing which renders any one branch of the legiſlative more independent of the other two than it was originally deſigned is an alteration of the conſtitution, as ſettled by the charter; and as it has been, until the eſtabliſhment of this revenue, the conſtant practice of the General Aſſembly to provide for the ſupport of government, ſo it is an eſſential part of our conſtitution, as it is a neceſſary means of preſerving an *equilibrium*, without which we cannot continue a free ſtate.

In particular, it has always been held that the dependence of the Governor of this province upon the General Aſſembly for his ſupport was neceſſary for the preſervation of this *equilibrium*; nevertheleſs, his Majeſty has been pleaſed to apply 1500l. ſterling annually, out of the American revenue, for the ſupport of the Governor of this province, independent of the Aſſembly, whereby the antient connection between him and this people is weakened, the confidence in the Governor leſſened, the equilibrium deſtroyed, and the conſtitution eſſentially altered.

And we look upon it highly probable, from the beſt intelligence we have been able to obtain, that not only our Governor and Lieutenant Governor, but the Judges of the Superior Court of Judicature, as alſo the King's Attorney and Solicitor General, are to receive their ſupport from this grievous tribute. This will, if accompliſhed, compleat our ſlavery; for if taxes are to be raiſed from us by the Parliament of Great Britain without our conſent, and the men on whoſe opinions and deciſions our properties, liberties, and lives, in a great meaſure, depend, receive their ſupport from the revenues ariſing from theſe taxes, we cannot, when we think on the depravity of mankind, avoid looking with horror on the danger to which we are expoſed! The Britiſh Parliament have ſhewn their wiſdom in making the Judges there as independent as poſſible, both on the Prince and people, both for place and ſupport; but our Judges hold their commiſſions only during pleaſure. The granting them ſalaries out of this revenue is rendering them dependent on the Crown for their ſupport. The King, upon his firſt acceſſion to the throne, for giving the laſt hand to the independency of the Judges in England, not only upon himſelf, but his ſucceſſors, by recommending and conſenting to an act of Parliament, by which the Judges are continued in office, notwithſtanding the demiſe of the King, which vacates all other commiſſion, was applauded by the whole nation. How alarming, therefore, muſt it be to the inhabitants of this province to find ſo wide a difference made between the ſubjects in Britain and America as the rendering the Judges here altogether dependent on the Crown for their ſupport.

Seventhly, we find ourſelves greatly oppreſſed by inſtructions ſent to our Governor from the court of Great Britain, whereby the firſt branch of our legiſlature is made merely a miniſterial engine; and the province has already felt ſuch effects from theſe inſtructions as we think juſtly entitle us to ſay that they threaten an entire deſtruction of our liberties, and muſt ſoon, if not checked, render every branch of our government a uſeleſs burthen upon the people. We ſhall point out ſome of the alarming effects of theſe inſtructions, which have already taken place.

In conſequence of inſtructions, the Governor has called and adjourned our General Aſſemblies to a place highly inconvenient to the members, and greatly diſadvantageous to the intereſt of the province, even againſt his own declared intention.

In conſequence of inſtructions, the Aſſembly has been prorogued from time to time, when the important concerns of the province required their meeting.

In obedience to inſtructions, the General Aſſembly was, anno 1768, diſſolved by Governor Bernard, becauſe they would not conſent to *reſcind* the reſolution of a *former* Houſe, and thereby ſacrifice the rights of their conſtituents.

By an inſtruction, the Honourable his Majeſty's Council are forbid to meet and tranſact matters of public concern, as a Council of advice to the Governor, unleſs called by the Governor; and if they ſhould, from a zealous regard to the intereſt of the province, ſo meet at any time, the Governor is ordered to negative them at the next election of Counſellors. And although by the charter of this province the Great and General Court have full power and authority to impoſe taxes upon the eſtates and perſons of all and every the proprietors and inhabitants of this province, yet the Governor has been forbidden to give his conſent to an act impoſing a tax for the neceſſary ſupport of government, unleſs ſuch perſons as were pointed out in the ſaid inſtruction were exempted from paying their juſt proportion of ſaid tax.

His Excellency has alſo pleaded inſtructions for giving up the provincial fortreſs, Caſtle William, into the hands of troops, over whom he had declared he had no controul; and that at a time when they were menacing the ſlaughter of the inhabitants of the town, and our ſtreets were ſtained with the blood which they had barbarouſly ſhed. Thus our Governor, appointed and paid from Great Britain with money forced from us, is made an inſtrument of totally preventing, or at leaſt of rendering futile, every attempt of the other two branches of our legiſlative in favour of a diſtreſſed and wronged people; and, leſt the complaints naturally occaſioned by ſuch oppreſſion ſhould excite compaſſion in the Royal breaſt, and induce his Majeſty ſeriouſly to ſet about relieving us from the cruel bondage and inſults which we, his loyal ſubjects, have ſo long ſuffered, the Governor is forbidden to conſent to the payment of an agent to repreſent our grievances at the court of Great Britain, unleſs he, the Governor, conſent to his election; and we very well know what *the man muſt be* to whoſe appointment a Governor, in ſuch circumſtances, will conſent.

While we are mentioning the infringements of the rights of this colony in particular, by means of inſtructions, we cannot help calling to remembrance the late unexampled ſuſpenſion of the legiſlative of a ſiſter colony, New York, by force of an inſtruction, until they ſhould comply with an arbitrary act of the Britiſh Parliament for quartering troops, deſigned, by military execution, to enforce the raiſing of a tribute.

Eighthly, the extending the power of the courts of Vice Admiralty to ſo enormous a degree as deprives the people in the colonies, in a great meaſure, of their ineſtimable right to trials *by juries*, which has ever been juſtly conſidered as the grand bulwark and ſecurity of Engliſh property.

This alone is ſufficient to rouſe our jealouſy; and we are again obliged to take notice of the remarkable contraſt which the Britiſh Parliament have been pleaſed to exhibit between the ſubjects in Great Britain and the colonies. In the ſame ſtatute, by which they give up to the deciſion of one dependent, intereſted Judge of admiralty the eſtates and properties of the coloniſts, they expreſsly guard the eſtates and properties of the people of Great Britain; for all

forfeitures and penalties inflicted by the ſtatute of the fourth of George the Third, or any other act of Parliament relative to the trade of the colonies, may be ſued for in any court of admiralty in the colonies; but all penalties and forfeitures which ſhall be incurred in Great Britain may be ſued for in any of his Majeſty's courts of record in Weſtminſter, or in the court of exchequer in Scotland, reſpectively. Thus our birthrights are taken from us, and that, too, with every mark of indignity, inſult, and contempt. We may be harraſſed and dragged from one part of the continent to the other (which ſome of our brethren here, and in the country towns, already have been) and finally be deprived of our whole property, by the arbitrary determination of one biaſſed, capricious Judge of the admiralty.

Ninthly, the reſtraining us from erecting ſlitting-mills for manufacturing our iron, the natural produce of this country, is an infringement of that right with which God and nature have inveſted us, to make uſe of our ſkill and induſtry in procuring the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life; and we look upon the reſtraint laid upon the manufacture and tranſportation of hats to be altogether unreaſonable and grievous. Although by the charter all havens, rivers, ports, waters, &c. are expreſsly granted the inhabitants of the province and their ſucceſſors, to their only proper uſe and behoof forever, yet the Britiſh Parliament paſſed an act, whereby they reſtrain us from carrying our wool, the produce of our own farms, even over a ferry, and whereby the inhabitants have often been put to the expence of carrying a bag of wool near an hundred miles by land, when paſſing over a river or water of one quarter of a mile, of which the province are the abſolute proprietors, would have prevented all that trouble.

Tenthly, the act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the Britiſh Parliament, entituled *An act for the better preſerving his Majeſty's dock yards, magazines, ſhips, ammunition, and ſtores*, is, as we apprehend, a violent infringement of our rights. By this act any one of us may be taken from his family, and carried to any part of Great Britain, there to be tried whenever it ſhall be pretended that he has been concerned in burning or otherwiſe deſtroying any boat or veſſel, or any materials for building, &c. any naval or victualling ſtore, &c. belonging to his Majeſty. For by this act all perſons in the realm, or in any of the places thereto belonging (under which denomination we know the colonies are meant to be included) may be indicted or tried either in any county or ſhire within this realm, in like manner and form as if the offence had been committed in ſaid county, as his Majeſty and his ſucceſſors may deem moſt expedient. Thus we are not only deprived of our grand right to *trial by our Peers in the vicinity*, but any perſon ſuſpected, or pretended to be ſuſpected, may be hurried to Great Britain, to take his trial in any county the King or his ſucceſſors ſhall pleaſe to direct, where, innocent or guilty, he is in great danger of being condemned, and whether condemned or acquitted, he will probably be ruined by the expence attending the trial, and his long abſence from his family and buſineſs; and we have the ſtrongeſt reaſon to apprehend that we ſhall ſoon experience the fatal effects of this act, as about the year 1769 the Britiſh Parliament paſſed reſolves for taking up a number of perſons in the colonies, and carrying them to Great Britain for trial, pretending that they were authorized ſo to do, by a ſtatute paſſed in the reign of Henry the Eighth, in which they ſay the colonies were included, although the act was paſſed long before any colonies were ſettled, or even in contemplation.

Eleventhly, as our anceſtors came over to this country that they might not only enjoy their civil but their religious rights, and particularly deſired to be freed from the prelates, who in thoſe times cruelly perſecuted all who differed in ſentiment from the eſtabliſhed church, we cannot ſee, without concern, the various attempts which have been made, and are now making, to eſtabliſh an American Epiſcopate. Our epiſcopal brethren of the colonies do enjoy, and rightfully ought ever to enjoy, the free exerciſe of their religion; but as an American Epiſcopate is by no means eſſential to that free exerciſe of their religion, we cannot help fearing that they who are ſo warmly contending for ſuch an eſtabliſhment have views altogether inconſiſtent with the univerſal and peaceful enjoyment of our chriſtian privileges; and doing, or attempting to do, any thing which has even the remoteſt tendency to endanger this enjoyment, is juſtly looked upon a great grievance, and alſo an infringement of our rights which is not barely to exerciſe, but peaceably and ſecurely to enjoy, that liberty with which CHRIST hath made us free.

And we are further of opinion that no power on earth can juſtly give either temporal or ſpiritual juriſdiction within this province, except the Great and General Court. We think, therefore, that every deſign for eſtabliſhing the juriſdiction of a Biſhop in this province is a deſign both againſt our civil and religious rights; and we are well informed that the more candid and judicious of our brethren of the church of England in this and the other colonies, both clergy and laity, conceive of the eſtabliſhing an American Epiſcopate both unneceſſary and unreaſonable.

Twelfthly, another grievance under which we labour is, the frequent alteration of the bounds of the colonies by deciſions before the King and Council, explanatory of former grants and charters. This not only ſubjects men to live under a conſtitution to which they have not conſented, which in itſelf is a great grievance, but moreover under colour, that the *right of ſoil* is affected by ſuch declarations, ſome Governors, or Miniſters, or both in conjunction, have pretended to grant, in conſequence of a mandamus, many thouſands of acres of vacant and appropriated lands near a century paſt, and rendered valuable by the labours of the preſent cultivators and their anceſtors. There are very notable inſtances of ſettlers who, having firſt purchaſed the ſoil of the natives, have, at conſiderable expence, obtained confirmations of title from this province, and, on being transferred to the juriſdiction of the province of *New Hampſhire*, have been put to the trouble and coſt of a new grant or confirmation from thence; and, after all this, there has been a third declaration of the Royal will, that they ſhould thenceforth be conſidered as pertaining to the province of *New York*. The troubles, expences, and dangers, which hundreds have been put to on ſuch occaſions, cannot here be recited; but ſo much may be ſaid, that they have been moſt cruelly harraſſed, and even threatened with a military force, to dragoon them into a compliance with the moſt unreaſonable demands.

[*To be continued.*]

BOSTON, April 26.

The following unhappy affair happened on Friday ſe'nnight at the Globe tavern, on Portſmouth Plains, in New Hampſhire: Mr. John King, who kept the ſaid tavern, being at work in his garden, Mr. Joſeph Moulton, junior, a deputy ſheriff, attempted to take him for a ſum of about forty dollars; King obſerving Moulton coming towards him, and ſuſpecting his deſign, ran to a tree where he had left his gun; when Moulton came near him, he told him to keep at a diſtance, for he would not be taken by him. However, when he had got within about ten feet of King, he fired a full charge of gooſe ſhot in his face; Moulton was taken up by a perſon who ſaw King ſhoot, and it was thought he would ſoon have expired; however, he was alive on Friday laſt, though but little hopes of his recovery. Three Doctors attended him, who think that both his eyes are out, part of his noſe, and five or ſix teeth are ſhot away, and the whole of his face and head in a terrible condition. About a dozen ſhot have been extracted from his head. Two families are, by this melancholy affair, in very diſtreſſed circumſtances.

Laſt Friday we had another ſpecimen of the inſolence of office, when R. Parker, big with a writ of aſſiſtance, preſumed to break open ſeveral warehouſes on the Long Wharf, on pretence that he had information of contraband goods being lodged there, which was not the caſe; we ſay on pretence, for it is only for a dirty fellow to be induced to tell ſuch an officer that there is ſeizable goods in any ſtores, and they will be immediately broke open and expoſed; nay, it is ſaid Mr. Searcher has boaſted that he had a right to make as free with our bedchambers. Thus we ſee what a monſter, in this writ of aſſiſtance, is entruſted to the keeping of the petty officers of the navy as well as the cuſtomhouſe, and the wiſdom of thoſe provinces who have not ſuffered ſuch a monſter of monſters to prowl about their ſtreets for prey. As moſt of the men of war had lately ſailed for Halifax, it is thought this wanton and affrontive behaviour was with deſign to excite an oppoſition in the trade, and ſo a pretence for the return of thoſe guarda coſtas.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 27.

On Tueſday and Wedneſday laſt the great COCK MATCH, between the upland and lowland Gentlemen, was fought in this city, when it was determined, by a majority of one battle, in favour of the former.

On Sunday the 16th of May died, at Charlotteſville, in the 30th year of his age, DABNEY CARR, Eſquire, attorney at law, and member of Aſſembly for the county of Louiſa. This excellent perſon poſſeſſed a fine genius, and benevolent heart, with a taſte for all that was polite, elegant, or ſocial, and, when occaſion offered, diſplayed a maſculine eloquence, and an undaunted love of liberty.

Miſs PEGGY HAY, of this city, who, with a gutta ſerena, was totally blind of one eye, and nearly ſo with the other, is now happily reſtored to the perfect ſight of both, being able to read the ſmalleſt print, and to diſtinguiſh even minute objects at the greateſt diſtance, by the aſſiſtance of Doctor GRAHAM, oculiſt and auriſt, who lately arrived in this city from Philadelphia. We hear, likewiſe, that ſeveral perſons have received great benefit in their ſight and hearing, by applying to the ſame Gentleman. Among many others, a young Gentleman, born deaf and dumb, hath received remarkable benefit in point of hearing: So amazing, indeed, have been his attainments ſince Sunday laſt, that a perfect cure in hearing, and in ſpeaking, can ſcarcely be doubted. We are the more particular in giving this intelligence to the public, that thoſe perſons who are afflicted with any diſorder in their eyes, ears, or organs of ſpeech, may be induced to apply ſoon, as, it is ſaid, the Doctor intends to leave this city about the 15th of June.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 20.

*** For the benefit of thoſe whom it may concern, as well as in grateful acknowledgment of the kind care and attention of Doctor GRAHAM to my child, I think it my duty to publiſh her caſe: She was, ſome time in January laſt, taken with a ſoreneſs in her right eye, which ended in a gutta ſerena; that eye was totally blind, the other ſo much affected that ſhe could not ſee any ſmall object. I applied to Doctor GRAHAM on the 11th of this month, and he reſtored her ſight perfectly in ſeven days; ſhe can ſee now to read the ſmalleſt print, and is perfectly free from any complaint, or dimneſs of any kind, in either eye. ELIZABETH HAY.

By his Excellency JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame:

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY ſtands prorogued to the third Thurſday in next month, but I find no urgent occaſion for their meeting at that time, I have therefore thought fit, by this proclamation, in his Majeſty's name, farther to prorogue the ſaid Aſſembly to the ſecond Thurſday in Auguſt next.

GIVEN under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, at Williamſburg, this 20th day of May, 1773, and in the 13th year of his Majeſty's reign. DUNMORE.

GOD ſave the KING.

By his Excellency JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame:

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

WHEREAS SAMUEL WALLACE, junior, was taken up and committed to the goal of Prince Edward county by a mittimus, ſigned by two of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for that county, being charged with robbing Richard Day of ſundries, and alſo with ſtealing from James Geddy, of the city of Williamſburg, ſix pair of gold ſleeve buttons, of the value of ſeven pounds ten ſhillings, and the 15th day of this month was appointed for a court to be held in the ſaid county, in order to examine the ſaid Samuel Wallace, junior, upon the ſeveral matters laid to his charge, but before that day the priſoner made his eſcape, whereupon the court proceeded, at the time appointed, to the examination of witneſſes; on conſideration whereof it was their opinion that the ſaid Samuel Wallace was not guilty of the robbery, but guilty as to the other charge of ſtealing from James Geddy as aforeſaid, and that he ought to be tried for the ſame in the General Court: I have therefore thought fit, by this proclamation, in his Majeſty's name, to offer a reward of TWENTY POUNDS current money to any perſon who ſhall apprehend the ſaid Samuel Wallace, and deliver him to the keeper of the public goal.

And all his Majeſty's officers, both civil and military, and all other his Majeſty's liege ſubjects within this dominion, are requeſted to be aiding and aſſiſting therein, as they ſhall anſwer the contrary at their peril.

GIVEN under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, at Williamſburg aforeſaid, this 22d day of May, 1773, and in the 13th year of his Majeſty's reign. DUNMORE.

GOD ſave the KING.

For SALE, at Mr. JOHN PRENTIS's ſtore in Williamſburg,

AN exceeding elegant SPINNET, in a genteel mahogany caſe, with a muſic deſk, ſpare wires, quills, &c. This inſtrument is entirely new, and was lately imported in the Virginia, Capt. Eſtem. The loweſt price is TWENTY TWO POUNDS current money.

THE truſtees appointed by an act of Aſſembly, for encouraging the making WINE in this colony, give notice that they, according to the directions of the ſaid act, are ready to receive THREE POOR BOYS, to be bound apprentices to Andrew Eſtave, who is to teach them the art of cultivating vines, and making wine.

I SHALL attend at Alexandria, on the court day in June next, to diſpoſe of two tracts of LAND in that county, for ready money, or bills of exchange: One of which contains upwards of 1100 acres, lies on Four Mile Run, adjoining to Col. Carlyle's mill, about four miles from Alexandria; the ſoil is equal to any in that neighbourhood, and needs no recommendation, and, I am told, will admit of as conſtant a water mill as any on this ſide of the Ridge. The other tract contains 1159 acres, lies on the waters of Pohick, about five miles from Colcheſter, and the ſame diſtance from Pohick warehouſe. I am informed it is common foreſt land, but for pine and oak timber it is ſaid to equal any in the county. A good title will be made at the ſale.—The foregoing makes it unneceſſary to ſay I am not one of the happy few who are not in great want of caſh: I muſt, therefore, earneſtly requeſt thoſe indebted to me, either on my own, or father's eſtate account, to make payment in time, to prevent further ſales of my eſtate, or expence to themſelves. JAMES MERCER.

YORK, May 16, 1773.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. William Dudley, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring or ſend them, properly atteſted, to

WILLIAM CARY.

To be SOLD at Alexandria, on Potowmack river, on Wedneſday the 9th of June, for caſh, or good bills,

A SMALL cargo of choice GOLD COAST SLAVES, well aſſorted, and healthy; alſo a fine fellow, who underſtands the ſailmaking buſineſs.

BALDWIN MATTHEWS BUCKNER.

To be LEASED for a term of years, or for life,

THREE thouſand acres of valuable LAND in Hanover county, about eight miles from the courthouſe. The land will be laid off in lots of one, two, and three hundred acres. For terms apply to

GARLAND ANDERSON, and
PAUL THILMAN.

To be SOLD, at public ſale, for the benefit of the owners, or inſurers, at Accomack courthouſe, on the firſt day of June next,

THE hull of the ſhip GUARDOQUI, lately caſt away, and now lies on Cedar Iſland ſhoals; together with her longboat, and ſome barrels of proviſion, for ready money, by

GEORGE GORDON, maſter,
OR HIS ATTORNEY.

IMPORTED, laſt fall, in the EMPEROR, THOMAS COCKERILL, maſter, two parcels of GOODS, marked M G, No. 1, a truſs; and 2, a caſe, which have not yet come to hand: I ſhall, therefore, be much obliged to any one who will inform me where I may get them; or if the perſon in whoſe care they may be will be kind enough to ſend them, by a ſafe craft, to my ſtore at Layton's warehouſe, on Rappahannock river, I ſhall eſteem it a particular favour, and thankfully pay charges. MUSCOE GARNETT.

STOLEN, or ſtrayed, from Robert Clopton's, near Bottom's Bridge, in New Kent county, about the laſt of December, a dark bay horſe, about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, with a ſtar in his forehead, his mane has been roached, and tail bobbed, but were almoſt grown out, paces quick, and branded on the near buttock with a heart, but ſcarcely perceivable. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to Mr. William Talman's, in ſaid county, near the Long Bridge, or to Mr. Thomas Anderſon, in Hanover county, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward.

HANNAH HEWLETT.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away, laſt night, three Engliſh convict ſervants, viz. JOHN EATON, by trade a ſhipcarpenter, about 23 years of age, and 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; had on, and took with him, a blue broadcloth coat and breeches, a Damaſcus waiſtcoat, a pair of ticken trouſers, worſted ſtockings, three ſtriped cotton ſhirts, one oznabrig over ſhirt, a felt hat, and a pair of old ſhoes. ALICE EATON, alias WALKER (who goes for the ſaid John Eaton's wife) a low, well ſet woman, about 20 years of age, and has ſandy coloured hair; had on a brown ſtuff gown, a red ſtuff petticoat, and four red ſilk handkerchiefs. JOHN STEEL, by trade a cabinetmaker, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, his face is much bruiſed, and his eyes very black, occaſioned by fighting; had on a light coloured waiſtcoat and breeches, a check ſhirt, an old hat, and an old pair of ſhoes, but no ſtockings. Whoever ſecures the above ſervants in any gaol, ſo that we may get them, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS, and if brought to Mr. Sampſon Matthews, in Richmond, the above reward. SAMPSON & GEORGE MATTHEWS.

*** All maſters of veſſels are hereby forwarned from carrying either of the ſaid ſervants out of the colony.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Prince George county, on the 11th of this inſtant (May) a Negro man who calls himſelf JACK, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, appears to be about 50 years old, and ſays he belongs to James Holy, of Norfolk; had on, when committed, an oznabrig ſhirt, a linen jacket, black breeches, a light duroy cloſe bodied coat, and an old great coat. The owner is deſired to apply to HENRY BATTE.

TAKEN up, in Cheſterfield, a bay horſe, about 14 years old, 4 feet and a half high, branded on the near buttock ſſ, has a few ſaddle ſpots, and his mane half roached. JOSEPH ASHBROOK.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 13, 1773.

PURSUANT to the decree of James City county court, the ſubſcriber intends to ſell, to the higheſt bidder, at the courthouſe of the ſaid county, on the ſecond Monday in next month, a very valuable Negro man named NERO, late the property of Joſiah Chowning, deceaſed; and the next day he intends alſo to ſell, to the higheſt bidder, in conformity to the ſame decree, the land whereon the ſaid Joſiah lived, but ſubject to Mrs. Chowning's dower, unleſs before the day of ſale ſhe ſhould agree to join in the conveyance for the purpoſe of relinquiſhing the ſame; of which, ſhould it happen, notice will be given at the ſale, which will be on the premiſes. A year's credit will be allowed to each purchaſer, on giving bond, with good ſecurity, to JOHN BLAIR.

Doctor GRAHAM,

OCULIST and *AURIST*,

TAKES this method of apologizing to ſeveral of the reſpectable inhabitants of this city, who having applied to him for aſſiſtance in diſorders of their EYES and EARS, have not as yet been attended to. The great number of pitiable objects, blind, deaf, &c. who come daily for relief from all parts of the colony, has hitherto prevented him from complying with what he hath ever conſidered, not as his intereſt only, but as a duty, in the exerciſe of which he frequently experiences the moſt exalted pleaſure that the human mind is perhaps capable of enjoying.

ANY Gentleman in want of a perſon to carry on any ſort of CARPENTER's or JOINER's WORK may be ſupplied by one who underſtands both branches by applying to the printer hereof.

*** There are two more, under the ſaid perſon's directions, that would alſo engage at the ſame time.

TAKEN up, in Bedford, a likely bay mare, about 8 or 9 years old, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and a ſaddle ſpot on her left ſide, has no perceivable brand, and paces naturally. She had with her a ſorrel colt about two years old next ſpring, her left hind foot white, and not branded.

MARY CHENAULT.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 6, 1773.

Qui viſum vitam dat.——CIC.

THE infinitely wiſe AUTHOR of nature has aſſigned to the EYES and EARS the moſt uſeful and important offices of life. The ſtructure of thoſe delicately tender organs is ſo exquiſitely minute, the mechaniſm and properties of their various parts ſo admirably curious, that they may be ſtiled, with propriety, the miracles of nature. The great variety of dangers and diſeaſes, manifeſt and occult, to which thoſe precious ſenſes are expoſed, the little attention that hitherto has been paid to the improvement of this noble ſcience, and ſo few, properly qualified, have engaged in its practice, that to ſtudy them in any degree ſuitable to their importance is full buſineſs for life.

The ineſtimable bleſſing and great advantages which attend a perfect enjoyment of the ſight and hearing are obvious to all; but the deplorable and truly pitiable condition of the blind and deaf is attended with ſuch ſolitary diſcomfort, ſuch gloomy ideas, and conſtant uneaſineſs of mind, as no one can be truly ſenſible of who has not, in ſome meaſure, experienced it himſelf. How noble, therefore, how deſerving of the niceſt cultivation, muſt that art be, that can reſtore ſight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, ſpeech to the dumb, and keep in order the ſprings of thoſe maſterpieces of creative wiſdom! That art muſt needs be divine, becauſe, thus aſſiſted, our minds are inſpired with the grandeſt apprehenſions of Almighty GOD!

To the INHABITANTS of VIRGINIA.

Doctor GRAHAM, OCULIST and AURIST,

MOST reſpectfully offers his beſt ſervices, and acquaints them that he may be conſulted at his apartments at Mr. Hyland's, in this city, in all diſorders of the eye and its appendages, and in every ſpecies of deafneſs, hardneſs of hearing, ulcerations, noiſe in the ears, &c. Thoſe perſons, who have had the unſpeakable misfortune of being born deaf and dumb, and thoſe who labour under any impediment in their ſpeech, by applying perſonally, will probably be aſſiſted. Thoſe perſons, likewiſe, whoſe eyes are utterly periſhed or ſunk in their heads may have the deformity removed by artificial eyes, ſo curiouſly fixed and adapted to the orbits, as to have, in appearance, the beauties, motion, &c. of a natural eye in its healthy ſtate.

Medicine and ſurgery have always been his favourite ſtudy; but the ſtructure and diſeaſes of thoſe tender, ſympathetic, and nearly connected organs, juſt mentioned, have for many years particularly engaged his attention and practice; whence, regardleſs of vague conjectural hypotheſis, he hath on rational principles, deduced methods of cure, improved and confirmed by the moſt accurate obſervations in a courſe of practice, the moſt extenſive, and, perhaps, the moſt ſucceſsful of any of his cotemporaries in Europe, or on this vaſt continent.

Notwithſtanding it has ever been a cuſtom with the profeſſed oculiſts and auriſts of Europe to conceal their method of practice and to refuſe to communicate to any one the knowledge they poſſeſſed, yet, as his concerns in England will not permit him to remain long in America, and in order that his method may be rendered of as diffuſive utility as poſſible, he propoſes to inſtruct and appoint, after a ſeries of actual practice, *one* perſon in every province, through which he may paſs, to ſucceed him in treating, after the moſt improved method, the diſeaſes of the eyes and ears, and to communicate to them, from time to time, ſuch diſcoveries and improvements as may reſult from future practice. A premium will be expected, and none need apply but thoſe who have been regularly bred to the profeſſion of phyſic or ſurgery.

The candid and intelligent inhabitants of theſe parts of the Britiſh colonies can readily diſtinguiſh true merit from pretended knowledge: To conciliate, therefore, their favour, Doctor *GRAHAM* begs leave to aſſure them that, with tenderneſs and moderation, even to the pooreſt individual, his beſt abilities ſhall at all times be exerted to ſerve them; and as the ſucceſs which daily attends his practice is a better teſtimony of his ſkill than any thing he might advance in his own behalf, let it ſuffice only to mention that, after ſeveral years ſtudy at the juſtly celebrated Univerſity of Edinburgh, he has travelled in purſuit of knowledge, in his favourite branches, attending the infirmaries and hoſpitals, as well as the lectures of the moſt eminent profeſſors in Europe. In the courſe of his practice at Philadelphia, ſeveral hundred patients have been cured or relieved of the following diſorders, many of which had been of long ſtanding, and deemed incurable by other practitioners, even by Gentlemen who otherwiſe do honour to the profeſſion, the ſucceſs attending their practice ſufficiently evincing that they are worthy and capable of the great, the important charge with which they are entruſted. The chief diſorders are as follow, viz. Total, partial, and periodical blindneſs; weakneſs and dimneſs of ſight; ſquinting; pain, ſwelling, and inflammation of the eyes; ſpots, ſpecks, pearls, or films, occaſioned by the ſmallpox, blows, or extraneous ſubſtances; weak, watery, red, ſpongy, and ulcerated eyelids; ſpaſmodic twitching of the muſcles; involuntary weeping of the tears; tumours and excreſcencies; *fiſtulæ lachrymales*. Total and periodical deafneſs; thickneſs of hearing; pain and inflammations; painful ſenſations in conſequence of loud ſounds; cracking, itching, continual, and remitting noiſes in the ears; offenſive runnings occaſioned by colds, ſwelling, ſwimming, picking, and improper applications, or by long and ſevere ſickneſſes; inſects and extraneous bodies getting into the ears; ulcerations with caries of the bones, *polypi*, &c. and ſeveral perſons born deaf and dumb; impediments in their ſpeech, &c.

*** Buſineſs in Philadelphia will not permit the Doctor to remain in this city longer than the 15th of June. Thoſe, therefore, who have occaſion for his aſſiſtance will be pleaſed to apply immediately. The poor who apply, properly recommended, will be aſſiſted *gratis*, with advice, medicines, or manual operations, as their reſpective caſes may require; and for that purpoſe he will appropriate every morning, Sundays excepted, between the hours of five and ſeven.

Æquè pauperibus prodeſt, locupletibus æquè,
Æquè neglectum pueris ſenibuſque nocebit. HOR.

The Doctor, next fall, on his progreſs from Philadelphia to Charleſtown in South Carolina, will tarry a few days at each of the places hereafter mentioned, where thoſe perſons whoſe circumſtances or ſituation have hitherto precluded them from the benefit of applying for aſſiſtance in their reſpective complaints, may have an opportunity of conſulting him, viz. Alexandria, Frederickſburg, Newcaſtle, Hobb's Hole, Urbanna, Peterſburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Suffolk, &c.

Choice MADEIRA WINE,

A FEW CASES OF CLARET,
BARBADOS RUM, BRANDY,
RAISINS, AND MAHOGANY,
SOLD BY *PREESON BOWDOIN*,
IN NORFOLK.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

At a GENERAL COURT, held at the Capitol May 5, 1773.

John Upſhaw, and John Rennolds, plaintiffs, againſt
John Bland, late of London, merchant, John Bland, junior, and Meſſ. Field and Call, defendants, } in chancery.

THE defendant John Bland being beyond ſea, and not having entered his appearance according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, it is ordered, that the other defendants, who have effects of the ſaid Bland in their hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete, ſuch effects, until the further order or decree of this court concerning the ſame; but that they deliver up ſuch effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the demand of the plaintiffs unto the ſaid plaintiffs, upon their giving ſecurity to the clerk of this court for the return of ſuch effects, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as the court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is further ordered, that the ſaid defendant John Bland do appear here on the 1ſt day of next court, to anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inſerted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day, immediately after divine ſervice, in the church of the pariſh of Martin's Brandon, in the county of Prince George, and be alſo poſted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of Williamſburg.

BEN: WALLER.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

At a GENERAL COURT, held at the Capitol May 5, 1773.

Arthur Edie, and James Laird, of London, merchants and partners, plaintiffs, againſt
Robert Jardine, late of London, merchant, and George Mitcheſl, defendants, } In chancery.

THE defendant Robert being beyond ſea, and not having entered his appearance according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, it is ordered, that the other defendant, who hath effects of the ſaid Robert in his hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete, ſuch effects, until the further order or decree of this court concerning the ſame; but that he deliver up ſuch effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the demand of the plaintiffs unto the ſaid plaintiffs, upon their giving ſecurity to the clerk of this court for the return of ſuch effects, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as the court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is further ordered, that the ſaid defendant Robert do appear here on the 1ſt day of the next court, to anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inſerted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day, immediately after divine ſervice, in the church of the pariſh of St. George, in the county of Spotſylvania, and be alſo poſted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of Williamſburg.

BEN: WALLER.

TAKEN up, in York county, a brindled cow and calf, with a crop in the right ear, and a ſwallowfork in the left. DAVID BROOK.

TAKEN up, in King William, a ſmall bay mare, with a blaze in her face, about 4 feet 4 inches high, appears to be about 12 or 13 years old, and has a colt, but no perceivable brand. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. THOMAS BUTLER.

TAKEN up, in New Kent, a grey mare, 4 feet 5 inches high, about 5 years old, and paces well, but has no perceivable brand. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l. WILLIAM WILKINSON.

TAKEN up, in James City county, three white weathers, one marked with a crop, hole, and underkeel, in each ear, another with a flower-de-luce in each ear; the other is unmarked, and was a lamb laſt year. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 12s. 6d.

RICHARD BRACK.

TAKEN up, in Culpeper, a dark bay mare, neither docked nor branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 10s. H. FIELD.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT fourteen thousand acres of exceeding good LAND in the county of Pittsylvania. For terms apply to Mr. Hugh Rose of Amherst, who will meet with any person inclinable to purchase, and is empowered to make a legal title.

THOMAS LOMAX.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 15th of April, a Negro man named JACK, belonging to Mr. John Fox, of Gloucester county, who I am informed he purchased of the estate of one Mr. Stubbs, of said county. He is by trade a shoemaker, and once worked with Mr. Robert Gilbert in Williamsburg, is fond of the violin, and has taken with him a new one, which his master lately gave him; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very black, well proportioned, has large white eyes, is a cunning, artful fellow, and if apprehended will endeavour to make his escape. His cloathing was the same as that of other labouring Negroes. I will give FORTY SHILLINGS to any person that will bring the said fellow to me, at Warwick ferry, on James river, besides paying all reasonable expences.

THOMAS PEMBLE.

*** All persons are hereby forewarned from harbouring or entertaining him.—He is well acquainted in Williamsburg and Gloucester, and in many other places in this colony.

For LONDON,

The ship PLANTER, *THOMAS LILLY, master,*
Burthen about seven hundred HOGSHEADS,

WILL take in TOBACCO, on liberty of consignment, for 250 hogsheads, the quantity of 450 being for the house of Messl. Dunlap and Wilson of London. Notes or orders may be lodged with Gavin Hamilton and company at Norfolk, or with Thomas Lilly, on board the said ship, at the Honourable Col. Corbin's, or at his house in York town.

FOR SALE,

SEVEN or eight unimproved LOTS in the town of Charlottesville, Albemarle county, several of them lying on the main street, one very near the courthouse, and several others very convenient. Also several tracts of land lying on the branches of Buck Mountain creek, upon Doyle's and Morman's rivers, in the said county, to wit, one of 822 acres, one of 650 acres, one of 400 acres, one of 364 acres, one of 300 acres, one of 260 acres, one of 144 acres, and one of 130 acres. Great part of the said lands are very rich, and are allowed, by those who know them, to be as good as any in Virginia for producing fine, large, clean tobacco, are convenient to church, courthouse, and mills, and are well watered and timbered. Those who chuse to purchase will be allowed a reasonable credit, and may view the lands, and know the particulars, by applying to the subscriber, living near the upper end of Hanover county.

BENJAMIN BROWN.

FAUQUIER, May 1, 1773.

HAVING administered on my deceased husband John Ball's estate, I do hereby appoint Richard Lee, and Henry Lee, Esquires, or either of them, to transact the business of that estate; to whom all persons that have demands against the said estate are to make them known, and those that are indebted are to make payment.

MARY BALL, Administratrix.

TAKEN up, in Buckingham, a small sorrel mare, about 4 feet 5 inches high, paces slow, has a blaze in her forehead, the under side of her mane is mixed with grey hairs, as also her tail, about four years old this spring, and branded on the near buttock MD in a piece. Posted, and appraised to 7l.

JOHN STRANGE.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on the river Rapidan, in Culpeper county, and containing 3000 acres, a sufficiency of which is cleared to employ the labour of 20 slaves. As those persons who may intend to become purchasers will probably be better satisfied with respect to the quality of land by viewing it, than by a description, they are requested to apply to Mr. John Allcock, who lives on the same. There is on the said land a small dwellinghouse, with all outhouses necessary for plantation and domestic purposes. Credit will be allowed till the 10th of July, 1774, on giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the date if not punctually discharged when due.

BEN: GRYMES, jun.

THE Gentlemen who have subscribed for the purpose of opening the navigation from Westham to the navigable water below the falls are desired to meet at Richmond on Monday the 14th day of June next, when it is proposed to enquire what sum is subscribed, and to take some steps to forward that useful work.

STRAYED from King George courthouse, the 4th of March last, a black mare, about 15 hands high, with a switch tail and hanging mane, trots and gallops, paces slow, and clumsy made, about 12 years old, not branded, as remembered; she was bred in the upper end of Stafford by one Mr. Balls, and is supposed will make that way. Whoever will deliver the said mare to Thomas Jett, Esquire, merchant at Leed's town, shall receive TWO PISTOLES, or if to the subscriber, in Gloucester county, THREE POUNDS.

JOSEPH SEAWELL.

I AM desired to give notice to those Gentlemen who are indebted to the Dismal Swamp company for shingles, that if they do not discharge their accounts by the 25th of July next they will be put into the hands of an attorney, without further application.

JOHN WASHINGTON.

A SOBER, DILIGENT,

JOURNEYMAN BARBER,

WHO UNDERSTANDS

WIGMAKING AND HAIRDRESSING,

WILL MEET WITH ENCOURAGEMENT

BY APPLYING TO THE PRINTER HEREOF.

TAKEN up, in Spotsylvania, a dark bay horse, about 4 feet 4 inches high, with a small star in his forehead, and paces, but has no perceivable brand. Posted, and appraised to 9l.

CHARLES SMITH.

HANOVER, May 6, 1773.

THE debtors of Mr. John Bland of London, merchant, will be pleased to take notice that by their having delayed to discharge their balances, and long with-held many thousands from that Gentleman, he was lately reduced to the sad necessity of conveying all his estate, debts, and effects, to trustees, for the benefit of his creditors, and that I am fully empowered by the trustees to act for them, and collect the debts, and settle the affairs of Mr. Bland in this colony.

I shall be happy if I can conduct this extensive business to the satisfaction of all parties, without the trouble or expence of suits at law; but the urgent demands of Mr. Bland's creditors, and the unhappy situation of himself, and of a numerous, worthy family, who are involved in his difficulties, and now tasting the bitterness of his distress, will not admit of indulgence or delay, and I therefore hope the debtors will provide for the immediate discharge of their debts, and come to settle their respective accounts with me, without farther application; for it will not be convenient or possible for me to wait on them at their respective homes.

The debts contracted at the stores kept for Mr. Bland by his son Mr. John Bland, junior, at Blandford, by Mr. Andrew Grant at Boyd's Hole, and by Mr. David Briggs at Falmouth, will be settled and collected by them Gentlemen, severally, with whom they were contracted; and the debtors are hereby required to pay their balances to them persons without delay, they having instructions to enforce payments, and to close their respective concerns immediately. The goods now on hand in the stores are to be sold as soon as an account is taken of them; and if persons inclined to purchase will be pleased to apply to the above Gentlemen, at their respective stores, they may see the goods, and know the terms of sale, as they are severally empowered to sell them.

Mr. John Bland, junior, being very worthy of confidence, and greatly interested in these affairs, has full power to act in them, on all occasions, in my absence, as he thinks right, and payments made to him, in discharge of the sterling or current debts, will be allowed by

PETER LYONS.

N. B. I shall be obliged to the persons that have demands against Mr. John Bland, of London, to let me know the nature and amount of their claims, before they put his estate to the expence of attachments, or suits in chancery, as I shall be willing to pay, out of his effects, any debt that I can be justified in discharging.

P. L.

To be RENTED, for a TERM of YEARS,

THE MILLS at the falls of James river, in the town of Manchester, which consist of a double sawmill, a gristmill, with two pair of stones, for country work, which is worth about 400 barrels of corn the year, a merchantmill with four pair of best French burstones, and all conveniencies necessary for carrying on the manufacturing business in the best manner; likewise a good dwellinghouse with two rooms on a floor, and a cellar and large fireplace in it; as also a large store house, cooper's shop, stable, blacksmith's shop and tools, and a lot of two acres and a half enclosed about the works. The stream affords water enough for as many more mills, and the works are so situated that they are out of danger from freshes, having never received any damage but from the unparallelled one in May 1771. These works, being placed within a few yards of navigation, and in the most flourishing part of the country, where any quantity of wheat may be purchased, the business of manufacturing, as well as the West India trade, may be carried on to as great advantage as any where on the continent, and a ready market may be had for any quantity of plank, scantling, &c. The saw and gristmills are now finished, and the merchantmill will be finished by the 1st of September next. Any person inclinable to rent the said works may know the terms by applying to

JOHN MAYO.

FOR SALE,

THE plantation whereon the subscriber lives, in King and Queen, about a mile and a half from Todd's warehouse, containing 657 acres, in good order for cropping, with a large peach and apple orchard thereon beginning to bear, and a quantity of low grounds, which may be made good meadow with very little expence. The dwellinghouse, kitchen, and other outhouses, have been built between four and five years. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to

ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

FREDERICKSBURG, February 24, 1773.

WHEREAS some of those indebted on the books here have not paid due regard to my advertisement of the 1st of December last, I give them this last notice that all and every account not paid off, or a good part of it, before the 20th of April, or our May fair at farthest, or settled by bond, or other specialty, before that time, will most certainly be put into the hands of a lawyer, without respect of persons. Unavoidable reasons will oblige me to this, which I shall probably, in time, acquaint them with. Those who are put to trouble and expence cannot now blame me for want of notice. I have sold part of the goods on hand, but so as not to dissort the store, and have still a large assortment by me, which I will sell in wholesale or retail on the terms formerly advertised. Any person who will purchase the whole shall have them on terms which they themselves will say are very low and reasonable.

GEORGE MITCHELL.

To be SOLD, at public auction, on Monday the 14th of June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, pursuant to a decree of the worshipful court of King William county, to satisfy a debt due from Thomas Adams to the estate of John Russell, deceased,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND containing 200 acres, about six miles above King William courthouse, whereon is a good new dwellinghouse, kitchen, and other convenient outhouses, garden, &c. This is the place commonly called the Burnt Ordinary, and where the sale will be. Also 200 acres, adjoining the aforesaid, and 50 acres, whereon the said Adams formerly lived, about four miles above the courthouse. The whole is good level grain land. Twelve months credit will be allowed, giving bond, with good security.

CARTER BRAXTON,
JOHN QUARLES,
ARCHIBALD GOVAN,
WILLIAM AYLETT,
JAMES Q. RUSSELL,
} Trustees.

FOR SALE,

THE tenement at present occupied by Captain James Gunn, in that part of the town of Richmond called Shockoes, on the north side of the falls of James river, with a number of convenient houses upon it, well adapted for either a merchant, tavernkeeper, or private Gentleman; rented at forty pounds a year; also the public storehouse at the same place, rented at fifteen pounds a year; the two half acre lots, No. 400 and No. 670, in the same town; the valuable lot of one hundred acres of timbered land, near the same, known by the description of No. 799; also the two half acre lots, No. 116 and No. 267, in the town of Manchester or Rocky Ridge, on the south side of the falls of James river. For terms apply to Joshua Storrs of Richmond, or to the subscriber.

THOMSON MASON.

RUN away from *Eltham*, on *Sunday* the 10th of *January*, a light Mulatto fellow named OTHO, about 5 feet 9 inches high, freckled in the face, has light grey eyes, and brown hair, which he wears tied behind, his skin under his clothes is very white, and had on, when he went away, a blue cloth waistcoat, and a coat of the same, with a red velvet cape. I expect he will endeavour to pass for a white man. All masters of vessels are forewarned from harbouring or carrying the said slave off at their peril. I will give FIVE POUNDS to any person who will deliver him to me, or secure him in any gaol, and give notice thereof.

BURWELL BASSETT.

FOR SALE,

SEveral valuabe tracts of land, adjoining each other, on both sides of Chappawamsick Run, in the counties of Stafford and Prince William, containing 2600 acres, being the seat whereon the subscriber formerly resided. These lands are situate four miles above Aquia warehouses, and four miles below the town of Dumfries, the soil of more than half of it exceeding good; there is on it as fine a mill seat as any in the colony, upon a large and never failing stream. There is a great appearance of iron ore, and a large quantity of white oak and pine timber, a tolerable commodious dwellinghouse, a great number of convenient outhouses, good orchards, and several tenements in order for cropping. There are also 200 acres of fine meadow ground, half of which was sowed in timothy last fall and this spring. A more particular description will be unnecessary, as it is presumed that any person inclinable to purchase will view the premises; and the subscriber earnestly entreats all such to form their ideas of the value of this estate from their own observations, and not from any accounts they may receive from others, as there are some persons, who are thought goodnatured, worthy men, amuse themselves with decrying the property of their neighbours, even at the expence of truth, and under the mask of friendship to the person injured. And the subscriber is more particular in this caution, as he hath formerly received several severe injuries of that kind from one in that neighbourhood. The above lands are under the incumbrance of two mortgages; the one for a considerable sum, made by the subscriber himself, the other for an inconsiderable sum, made by the person of whom he purchased one of the small tracts, which mortgages are to be first paid out of the money arising from the sale. For terms apply to

THOMSON MASON.

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